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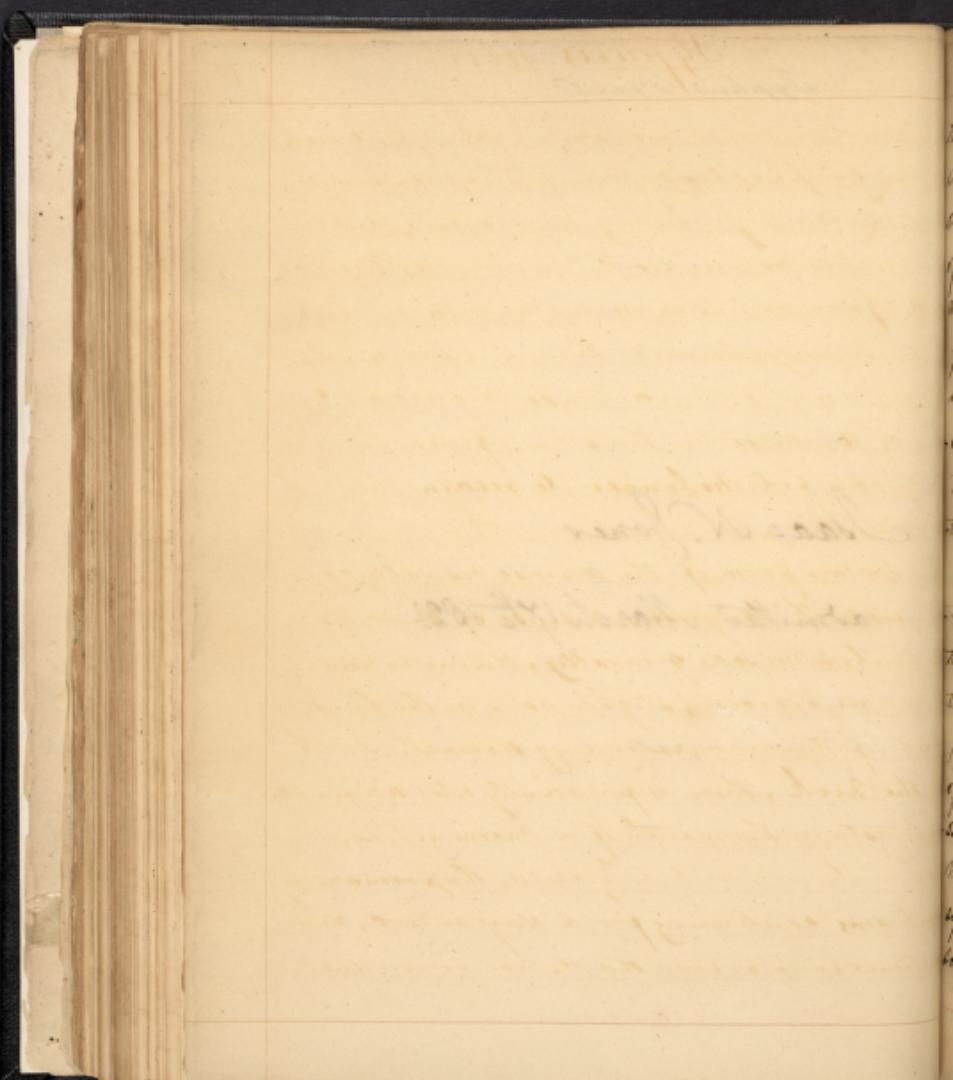
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Feb 4. 1833

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Syphilitic Fever

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The term typhus is derived from the greek word typhos signifying stupor. It has been customary among Physiologists to treat of this disease under the two heads Mild, and Gravious. But more modern writers, from having observed that this distinction served only to characterise different grades of violence in the same fever, have thought fit no longer to retain this distinction.

The milder form of the disease usually commences with languor & a sense of soreness in the limbs, & muscles generally, disinclination to active exercise, slight pain in the hinder part of the head, extending down the back of the neck, there is frequently also an unpleasant taste in the mouth of a morning. These, which may with propriety be termed the premonitory symptoms continuing for a day or two, and sometimes four or five days, are succeeded by

constituting which is often from the first an distinct symptom; Nausea, sometimes vomiting, pain in the hinder part of the head, extending down the back of the neck is increased ^{the} chills, Anorexia, tongue furrowed rather whitish & moist at first, then becomes darker, wine high coloured; pulse hard tense & choroid, skin hot, thirst in some instances considerable. As the disease progresses, there determination to the head, the face is flushed, delirium, twitching of the tendons. This constitutes the mild or form of Syphilis.

Much more violent in all its symptoms in worse form. Instead of being preceded for several days by languor, there comes it accompanied by ^{the} very great soreness of all the Muscles, loathing of food, ^{especially attenuated by fevers of hot} Gastric distress, Nausea to a distressing degree, vomiting of a dark or greenish colour'd matter from the stomach, tongue is covered with a slightly discoloured crust, is dry, soon becomes so

darker, & stiff, the teeth became covered with the same kind of matter; bowels constipated and loaded with dark coloured feces, which often renders them painful. Pulse changed, tense & hard. Distribution of blood to the head producing, flushing of the face, head-ach, & often dilated pupil. Skin hot at first, then its temperature becomes different in different parts of the body, in some cold in others hot. The urine at first high colored, but often pale especially preceding delirium. The twitchings of the tendons which invariably are an attendant symptom from the first become so aggravated as to produce subcutaneous tremors, & low muttering. And when the case is to terminate fatally all these symptoms are aggravated, the pulse irregular, fluttering, & almost imperceptible. The delirium is constant, features shrunk, masking the Hippocratic countenance. Vibices mark the skin.

The extremities become cold & clammy, strength sinks, the eyes become suffused. Black hæmorrhage - takes place from the mouth, nose, bowels, vagina, & more seldom, from the lungs & diaphragm, & death ensue.

During the progress of the disease many anomalous symptoms arise. Among those which have already been noticed may be reckoned deafness, defective vision, a constant tinnitus aurium is a frequent symptom. The senses become impaired, producing loss of memory & defect in the understanding. But in process of time they become natural again. Entire suppression of urine for 24 or 48 hours, without any apparent inconvenience. This symptom is however, though very rarely attended with great distress to the patient. In the former case the urine is not discharged because it is not secreted, but in the latter it

secreted but there is an inability to discharge it.

These constitute the chief of those symptoms which mark Syphilis Fever. Encompassing within its deadly grasp every part of the system, it comes but to destroy.

As to its origin opinion is various, but it seems pretty well established at present, that it is of much more common parentage than formerly supposed. Attributing it entirely to the production of specific contagion it has been denied any other origin. But by modern writers it is proven to be the production of Marsh-maestrate, and all those causes which tend greatly to debilitate the system, and among these are to be mentioned bad diet, grief, long exposure to the sedative action of cold &c.

The time at which the disease makes its appearance after having been exposed to its causes is various in different people. Some are attacked ~~immedi-~~
~~ately,~~

ately, others (which is by far most common) till eight or ten days have elapsed. And others again not till 50 or 60 or 70, from the time of their exposure to its cause.

For it is, presume will pretend to deny the contagious nature of this disease. It being a characteristic of the disease which so far as I know never has been has been denied, proof of its contagion are unnecessary. The contagious matter of the disease is conveyed to persons either by being exposed to the atmosphere immediately in the neighbourhood of ~~a~~ person confined with the disease. Or it may be propagated by fomites. And what is very remarkable, it is ascertained beyond a doubt that the contagious may be communicated from the clothes of persons who have not themselves. It is also observed by Cullen & Lind that fomites is much more apt to communicate the disease, & that it proves much

more malignant when thus received.

The contagious matter when once received by the system, is excited to action by the usual exciting causes of fever, as exposure to vicissitudes of heat & cold, exposure to damp weather, loss of sleep, fear, anger, irregularities in eating & drinking &c. the usual exciting causes of fever.

After having been excited into action, the little diversity of opinion has at different times prevailed as to the part of the system on which it exerts its primary action.

During the prevalence of the humoral pathology, this with all other diseases was said to originate from a depraved state of the fluids. By the disciples of the celebrated Cullen, it is believed to originate from an affection of the nervous system. The Brunonian system divides disease into Ethemic & Catarrhal. The opinion which now seems generally to prevail is that in a large majority of instances, the

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fault lies in the stomach. That by sympathy
this communicates the disease to the rest of
the system, & hence the origin of them.

Probably nothing to the disciples of these various
sects can appear more plain than, ^{that} the pastime
- lar doctrine advocated by them is the
correct one.

In this disease we find a specimen of the
influence of "false theory leading to perni-
cious practice". By the humoral pathologists, dis-
ease being supposed to reside solely in the ab-
- normal state of the fluids, maintains cathe-
- ter to expel this peccant matter was sought
for, & hence their terms Suspissans, Ulcerosus,
Cholagogus, Hydrogogus &c. which the more in-
- lightened part of the profession have long since
expelled from the catalogue of medical tech-
- nology. So those who are better calculated
to determine the accuracy or inaccuracy
of the various notions of this sect of physicians

* I mean "stricto dicens."

than myself, I must for the present leave the argument concerning the influence of the fluids in producing disease. To me however I feel bound to confess there does not seem to be much accuracy in the theory. I am well aware that it is said by physiologists, that the fluids constitute by far the larger part of the system. But it appears also that they are the production of certain operations of what are termed the solids, or the alimentary substances taken into the stomach. These articles acted on by the chyle positive viscera, pass thence into the general circulation, where they receive other modification by the actions of the different parts of the system on them, to repair the continual waste. Hence it appears that it is the actions of the different parts of the digestive apparatus on the fluids, not the fluids on the apparatus, that the process of nutrition goes ^{on}; and also appears that such is the nature of the animal economy, that whenever

any thing is taken into the stomach, that is not adapted to undergo the changes requisite to render it subservient to his purposes; a train of sensory sensations is excited to action, and the substance is either repelled, or by the violence of the actions excited by its presence, the system is destroyed. This is daily exemplified by every practitioner of Medicine in the administration of the various articles of the Materia Medica. We hence are lead to conclude that the various applications to the system cannot with much reason be concluded to enter the circulation, by entering the stomach & being thence conveyed to the different parts.

To the latter conclusion I am aware that ^{objection} Dr. Chapman's explanation of this circumstance appears very plausible, viz. That the article is taken up by the chyleiferous vessels as a part of the

homogeneous alimentary mass, & that after having got entirely out of the circulation, is again re-
sorbed by a play of chemical affinities.

By those who contend for the doctrine of humoral pathology, it may be urged also that the morbid matter producing the disease, finds access through the absorbents situated on the surface of the body. But it appears pretty well established by the experiments of Dr. Roseau,^{that} this process is confined to very narrow limits. He has ascertained that of the whole surface, only those parts between the middle of the thigh & hip, & the middle of the arms that allow passage to this function, and that the only substances that are absorbed, are Madder & Rhubarb. It is obvious that certain articles as the Spices, pepper, garlic & probably some others by being breathed, can by the pulmonary organs communicate their odors to the urine. But even admitting that absorption to a certain extent does take place with respect to certain articles,

It has never yet appeared so well calculated to account for the action of morbid matter on the system in producing disease, as that which attributes their deleterious effects to the agency of Sympathy, communicated from the part to which the agent is applied to the rest of the system. And in the same manner I am convinced, the salutary or deleterious effects of remedies for the cure of disease, or destruction of the system have their action.*

As to the theories of Cullen & Brown, which locate disease in the nervous system chiefly; we see that the practice deduced from them has not been proven to be ^{sufficiently} successful to warrant the conclusion that they are well founded. If then neither of those already mentioned be admitted as correct, where it may be asked are we to locate it? To this question our apprehensive the answer is quite obvious. I am indeed so well convinced of the propriety, &c. Chapm

* It must be confessed however that some of the very highest authority are of an opposite opinion. I have thought fit merely to state what my opinion is. and hope the controversy is right well settled.

location of disease, ^{bring} ~~it~~ so well founded both as to the theory itself, and by the practice deduced from it, that it is unnecessary to make any further observations concerning it. This disease in its commencement shows ^{it} very plainly on what spot it chooses to light.

Making its attack on the stomach it is thence, through the medium of sympathy communicated to the rest of the system.

Having thus given my opinion as to the cause & seat of this disease, we next proceed to its treatment.

Probably in the cure of no disease has there existed at different times more diametrically opposite sentiments than in ^{But} Tepidus. Bigewing physician since the time of Hippocrates ⁱⁿ vacuants of some kind, have been made use of. Probably to this assertion may be excepted the Brunonian, who considering it a disease of direct debility, resorted to the free use of opium & the other stimuli for its relief.

Having through revolutions of practice equally

unsuccessful as the theories which prompted them were erroneous; The treatment of Typhus was little more ^{than} the exercise of patient & expectation till the time of Dr. James Hamilton. with a genius bold, enterprising & original, it appears to have been left to him to point out the tract, that greatly assisted to guide American genius to the present improved plan of treatment.

The launet, a remedy of the first dawn of Medical Science, has had its advocates and its enemies in the treatment of this disease. But it was left for a ^{Phil} to give it a place in the catalogue of remedies worthy its greatness. It was his province to enforce more strongly on the minds of the profession, the correctness of Sydenham's theory of indirect debility, and the absolute necessity of evacuants to raise the oppressed pulse, and add strength to febrile debility. Hence we find physicians of this enlightened Era; disarming the awe which the name of a disease might sum calculated to excite

in Minas life stable & credile; boldly occurs to the laziest whenever indicated by the heat, tense & chorona pulse, the hot skin, the great determination of blood to the head, and its consequent train of morbid symptoms, delirium, headache, or stupor.

The plan of treatment which experience has taught to be preferable in the commencement of this diey case, is to evacuate the stomach first by an emetic of Siccacuanha or Tartar Emetic, or a combination of the two, in the proportion of 10 or 15 grains of the former to 1 or 2 of the latter. And if after this evacuation of the stomach the fever still continue, to have recourse to purgatives. The best purgatives are Calomel, Salap, Rhubarb, Senna, Colocynth, but probably the best are Calomel & Salap combined. Combinations of Calomel & Senna or of the others mentioned are highly recommended by Dr. Hamilton, as purgatives.

Simply by the exhibition of an emetic in the

forming state of the disease, it has hundreds of times been styled in its birth, and ease and health restored. Of the operation of emetics in the cure of this fever, little need be said. By evacuating the offending contents of the stomach, they restore it in a very great measure to the exercise of its functions. We are also with the greatest probability taught to believe, that by the action they have on this viscus, the train of morbid associations is broken, & room given to the introduction of health.

However salutary in the commencement of life the action of emetics may have been proven to be, it is not certain, that when given in the more advanced stages of the they prove highly injurious. Probably nineteen times out of twenty or of times, they will be found to increase almost every symptom of the disease.

Exactly at the time when emetics cease to be useful the enormous exhibition of purgatives will begin

to exert their most beneficial effects. But to gain this most salutary operation, they are to be repeated once a day, or even every other day. But in the administration of purgatives, as of every other Medicine, we are to be guided by the circumstances before us. If then the patient be oppressed by constipated bowels, loaded with excrementitious matter, highly offensive, it is evident that purging is calmer for to a much greater extent than under opposite circumstances. Hence it may be found necessary to use them even twice a day in the most liberal doses. Indeed so overpowered is the system by the disease, that it will be often found necessary to give from twenty to thirty or more grains of calomel, with an equal proportion of some of the most active cathartics, and even then to have recourse to saline cathartics, before the necessary evacuation can be procured. Hence we see that what in one case would be esteemed a very large dose of Medicine

* I am persuaded that this class of remedies is too often needlessly omitted, or too long delayed.

-cine, is in another only what is necessary. Purging is to be continued as long as the a-
-charges continue unnatural. The more urgent
the case, the more are these remedies called
for. Is the patient saved almost without
a pulse or any other sign of vitality, &
this state does not in all instances prevent
their use. I might probably have said the
without them almost every other means
often prove of no service. Here we are to
consider, that in a large majority of in-
stances, almost all their symptoms are
effects of oppression. And that the only
way to relieve them is to depurate. It will
I trust be deemed almost entirely un-
necessary for me, at this far advanced pe-
-riod of medical science, to say anything of
the importance of the healthy action
of the alimentary canal to the welfare of
the rest of the system. "Langusso ventriculi, &c.

"via languent" has almost grown into a proverbial axiom, (if I may make use of the expression). This one remark may be said in this disease, to be in itself a clue, ~~by~~ which the judicious practitioner will not fail to observe whilst leading his patient through the complicated pathway to health. As well might the Mariner expect to glide with ease & haste over the rough billow of the stormy sea, without sail anchor or compass, as the physician to cure Zephyrus Fever, without directing his attention to the alimentary canal. By purgatives, we remove one of the great causes of the affection, I mean the acrid contents of the intestines. By them these viscera may be enabled again to institute their healthy actions. And by them the system is rendered again susceptible of the usual impression of Medicines. Also it may be added, that by this operation, the patient so far from being debilitated, is most commonly visibly strengthened.

Leaving it to the truly learned & observant Han-
ton to enforce the highly beneficial effects of
purgatives in this disease, by a long catalogue
of cases successfully managed by them; we
proceed next to speak of the other means of
cure.

The use of the cold bath, or of cold water to
the surface, is much practiced in the European
Hospitals, & as we are informed with highly be-
neficial effects. The use of cold water is highly
recommended by Currie & Jackson. The modes
of applying it are various. The principally
which are dashing it on the patient with
buckets, or pouring it from a height, spon-
ging the surface of the body, & the applica-
tion of it to the head. Cold water, or m-
gan & water, or ice are the different kinds
of applications used.

By Currie these applications are said to
simply by abstracting heat from the sur-

By Jackson these beneficial effects are attributed to a sympathetic action on the rest of the system. But by Dr Chapman these applications are thought to prove beneficial, both by abstracting heat from the surface, and also by the effects produced on the system through the medium of sympathy. Which last opinion to me (at least) seems by far best calculated to stand the test of criticism.

As respects the proper time for its use there is some difference of opinion. The use of cold applications are said by Currie to demand when the skin is beyond the natural temperature, ^{or perspiration sufficient} & when by Dr Jackson it is contended that it is only necessary that there be the power of reacting. And that when there are doubts as to the power of the system to react, we are to resort to friction, to put the patient in a condition to receive the application. So if there be too much

*The warm bath & diffusible stimulants are also mentioned by this gentleman for this purpose.

excitement indicated by tense, chordic pulse, restlessness or general uneasiness, he directs confection, & other means calculated to diminish the excitement, before having recourse to cold applications. As a remedy calculated to subdue morbid excitement & tranquillize the patient in certain stages of disease, these are applications, ^{that} come highly recommended. But from all that I have been able to learn concerning their action I am induced to believe, that to obtain their best effects they ^{are to be used}, neither where there is very great arterial action, nor in the very advanced stages of the disease. But looking on them as a species of remedy the means operandi places them among the first of the means which should succeed the more active operation of bleeding, purging &c, in quieting the remaining traces of excitement, they are to be had recourse to when there is heat of surface, a pulse still rather tense & chordic, where there is no perspiration, nor sweating; And where ^{there} is determination

of blood to the head producing delirium.

After having promised the remedies mentioned it is customary next to have recourse to Diaphoretics. Of all the classes of the Materia Medica, these are the ones, whose use is least restrained by vulgar prejudices. And whilst daily observation finds almost insuperable objections to the use of the Lancet, the Emetics & the purgative in the complicated treatment of Syphilis and many other diseases, in private practice; no peasant is heard to utter ought derogatory to the use of Sweating. From the rude savage whose home is the uncultivated forest, and on whose brow sits depicted Nature in all her singularity; we ascend through the ^{various} grades of genius and mental improvement, up to the truly scientific Physician of the present day; and find all giving approbation to the use of this remedy. Sanctioned by universal consent in almost every form of disease, sweating once constituted the chief of the treatment in

Typhus. Hamilton in his invaluable work on
Inurgatives, has the following sentences, expressing
in a few words, the mode of treatment in this disease
immediately preceding the many valuable impor-
-tants introduced by himself. "I was appointed
physician to the Royal Infirmary forty years ago.
At this time, the cure of Typhus was thought to con-
-sist chiefly in the removal ^{of the} & ^{of the} ^{ulcers} of the ex-
-vuls of the surface of the body. For this purpose
together with other medicines, weak antimonials
wine given freely. Vide Hamilton on Typhus.

Although these medicines have by no means maintained
the high rank imposed on them by Cullen & his dis-
-ples. Yet they are not entirely overlooked by the
judicious practitioners of modern times. But he
has recourse to them as an auxiliary in the re-
-duction of the system. And as a moderate
cure are no doubt frequently beneficial.

The Medicines which appear now most favorably
spoken of in Typhus are the following. 1st. The ^(diaphoretic)

* I should also have added that they produce a good effect by acting
on the surface, & producing what has been termed a bullion.

monials. of the preparations of antimony, the only one which is worthy mention is the Tartar Emetic. This to be given in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. more or less according to the state of the patient. It is now too well known to require repetition, that what will distract the stomach of one patient, will lie almost unnoticed in the stomach of another, whence in prescribing Medicines this peculiarity of constitution must always regulate the dose.

To the Tart. Emetic is often added Nitrate of pot ash, in the form of hitcous powders. Rx Nitre $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 2.8mt jgr. Mj. Ft. pulv. viij. of these are given every two hours, according to circumstances. To the above prescription is often added X or XV gr. of Calomel. This often has the effect of moderately opening the bowels, and relaxing the surface. And probably the Calomel proves often serviceable by the slight impression made on the system.

2d. The deliquesced Spirits of hitcous either alone or in combination with Laudanum or antimonial wine. The dose

of Spt. Nit, should be about $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥, to be often repeated at the intervals of half an hour, or an hour or two according to the exigency of the case.

3rd The Saline or neutral mixture, Rx Luccin. Lin. vel acit. com. $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥ saturate with Lubcarb. potash, & add ag. foliarial $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥. Sooch. abt. $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥. Wp. To this mixture are sometimes added Vin. Antimon. & Linet. Op. q. R., the ordinary dose is a table spoonful or two, every hour. As a medicine pleasant to taste, and sitting very well on the Stomach, it is a remedy well deserving the first rank in the list of diaphoretics. Taken in the state of suffusion, this has been often used. And probably where there is nausea, or disposition to vomit, may be superior to the above prescription. To prepare the effervescent julep, Rx 400 grs Lubcarb. potash. Dissolve it in $\frac{1}{2}$ Wine glass of water & add gradatim Luccin. Lin. vel acit. com. when in its foaming state to be allowed.

1^o The Spiritus Minervini or Acetitis aqua ammonia combining in itself at once an action moderate by diaphoretics, and stimulating, is admirably adapted to the treatment of Syphilis. Much is the peculiarity in the action of this medicine, that it is even admirable, where there are still traces of arterial excretion.

Before dismissing the consideration of Diaphoretics in this form. It behoves us to recollect that such is the sympathetic connection between the alimentary canal & surface of the body; that so long as the former are constipated, and oppressed by the presence of acid feces, so long shall the practitioner be subject to uncertainty & disappointment, in the use of this class of medicines.

I have almost neglected to observe that to assist the operation of the Diaphoretics mentioned various ^{other} means are employed. Of those given internally may be mentioned, the various kinds of teas, as the balm, sage or flasses; Barley

water, toast water, solution of gum arabic, all to be given warm.

Of the external applications to assist in producing sweating, there are two kinds, the humid & the dry. The first consists in applying warm steam either by means of the vapour bath, or by bladders filled with warm water & applied to various parts of the body; dry to the sides, breast, & if necessary to the extremities.

Conducive to the same end is the application of bricks dipped in hot vinegar to various parts of the surface. Sponging the surface with vinegar & water, or putting the patient in a tub of warm water. often we are induced to believe it will be found, that after having used the various means enumerated without producing the desired effect, results the most salutary will be found to arise from cold applications. And of the several modes of applying cold, that of sponging is prefer-

Mr. It will be found that I have omitted to do more than merely to mention that dry heat is used as an assistance in producing diaphoresis. So heat thus applied it is no doubt, objected by Dr. T. Chapman with the greatest justice, that it is not adapted to the treatment of this stage of the disease, because it is too stimulating. For even after having used the several means already proposed, there will exist still the remains of excitement, which indicate depletion. with a pulse small, tenui, quick & chorded, eye wild, and avoiding the light; pain at the sto-
mach, or breast, ^{in the} limbs, together with a hot skin & general unaciety, and delirium; a man as if unwilling to yield at the approach of disease however formidable, still holds out his hands for relief, from the moderate use of the Lancet, the Suck, the cupping-glass, and the steady administration of Pangatives.

Under the circumstances above enumerated, the

patient will derive very great benefit from the loss of a small quantity of blood from the arm, or if not admissible; let leeches or cups be applied to the temples or some other part of the head. If these fail shave off the hair from the head, which will of itself often prove successful. But if this fail use cold applications, as ice, or ice water. And if these fail, then resort to a blister large enough to cover the whole head. But before having recourse to shaving the head, would it not be most advisable to try a blister to the back of the neck & let it extend some way down the back? This last remedy has the opinion of Dr. Chapman in its favour. And I am sure that I have seen it very speedily relieve the comatose state of this disease, as well as delirium under very unfavorable circumstances. If then (as is very likely to be the case), there be very great objections made

by the patient's friends to having the hair shaved & the head covered with a blister; The practitioner will no doubt derive very great benefit to his patient & satisfaction to himself, from a blister about three inches & a half wide & twelve or eighteen long, applied on the back part of the neck, & extending three down the spine.

If after having used the various means mentioned the disease is not subdued; there is about this time a tendency in the system to give way. The pulse becomes weaker & quicker, beating from 120 to 130 or more strokes in the minute. Low delirium, subacute tindidism; Tongue becomes covered with a crust thicker & more dry; teeth covered ^{with} a similar crust; Breath becomes more feeble, & in fine the physiognomy of the patient indicates pretty plainly that the system is sinking. This is what has been denominated the Second Stage of Typhus.

Exactly at this stage, recourse is had to stimulants. The Vol. Alkali, (or more properly speaking Carbonate of Ammonia) appears now to be probably the highest authority. Ranking among the more active stimulants it is pretty esteemed in the management of the low stages of Typhus. The mode in which it is employed is what is commonly known under the name of Vol. Julep. Prepared as follows, Rx Vol. alk. 3j, Lach. alk. 3j, S. cinna. 2gts. ag. Fent. V. Vol. 3vj. of this mixture a Table Spoonful is to be given every two or three hours, "pro re nata". Or what I have known to prove equally beneficial is to take 3j Vol. alkali, 3j or 3vj of honey & 3vj water, as the former, & given in a similar manner. It makes a very pleasant julep & from its plicity is entitled to notice. When the patient gets tired of one of these preparations he may probably have recourse to the other with advantage. As an article whose action we are

informed is nearly allied to that of volatile alkali, wine which should never be over looked. It is to be used at the same time with the val. julep. It is made as follows, By one part wine & two parts milk, the milk is permitted to boil gently & the wine is added, this is to be sweetened & if necessary diluted with water. of this the patient is to take a wine glass or more in the intervals between taking the val. julep.

Camphor, An article once highly esteemed as an antiputrefactive, though long since having lost its reputation as such, is still by the highest of medical authority permitted a seat among the first of that class of remedies on which we are chiefly to rely in the curing con dition of Typhus. As to the notion of the putrefaction of the blood in a living person, I must confess I have ^{no} idea how it could ever have received the sanction of any name. Originating in an age when imagination, that facul-

-tig, which seems so well calculated to raise
man above himself & all that is round him,
appears to have been busily engaged in fabrica-
ting hypotheses to be for awhile favored by
fancy, but even this while seemed to wait
the arrival of the next gale that may pass; then
by its chilling blast, all its boasted solidity
might become unrooted; and eclipsed by the
splendor of a coming thought cease to exist
except as a novelty; the idea of putrefaction
found its way to notice. There in a soil congenial
to its growth, it flourished, ripened, dropt
from its supporting stalk; and by its favors
poorly, has putrefied, crumbled & vanished.
The mode of preparing this medicine for use by
is what has been long known under the title of Ca-
-phorated Sulph. Dr. C. Chapman prefers the following
By 3ij Camph. Sarc. ali. 7ij Myroth. XXX grs ag. Fort
ijw. of this a table spoonful every two or three
hours. Or what is spoken highly of, a suspension.

of it in milk, made by simple trituration, or dissolved in spirit water. In a dose of five or ten grains either of the last modes may be employed. Next we come to speak of Blisters. Of the propriety of applying blisters in Typhus Fever, doubts have been entertained by those who dread the debilitating effects that might arise from the depletion they occasion. Whilst by others they are esteemed among the most valuable remedies. Among those by whom they are condemned are to be mentioned the names of Pringle, Moore and Fordeyce. By the last named gentleman it is contended that blisters possess no power in arresting the action of fever. But that under all circumstances they aggravate, by the irritation they occasion. This opinion strange as it may appear, would seem calculated to prop itself on us, by the highly respectable source whence it originally. But however respectable in most other instances, it seems to have been left to the greatness of this truly admirable & original genius, to become the parent of an error.

* Inclined to state above, that we ^{are} advised by Dr Chapman, in these
f. vol. alba & Camphor, when the system has become accustomed
to the action one, to have recourse to the other.

commensurate in every respect with the greatness of its percentage. In no way can I account for this extraordinary doctrine, better than by attributing it to an untimely use of the remedy. For what does the practice of Medicine consist, but in graduating the remedy to the state of the system in disease? I suppose of an action highly stimulating. No one at present I am apprehensive, will resort to the use of blisters in the inflammatory stage of fever. If used before the excitement is much subdued by strict adherence to the Antiphlogistic treatment, they no doubt will generally be found to aggravate the disease. But in the hands of a skillful practitioner effects the most salutary result. By the counter irritation they occasion, the remedy can rank with a blister in restoring the healthy actions of the system after the proper use of the depletory measures. The salutary action they exert more than thrice counterbalances the slight depletion they occasion. But why should I protest

to add ought to establish the high standing of this remedy, when I see the names of Huskham, Cullen,
Lind, Rush, ^{Many} Chapman and, more whose names
stand justly entitled to the first rank in the long
catalogue of Medical Philosophers, all with one
consent giving approbation to its use.

Blisters are to be applied to the extremities. Or if
there be still remaining at the region of the stom-
ach pain, a sense of uneasiness, or tenderness to the
touch let a blister be applied here. Or if there
be confusion of head, delirium or coma & it is
not relieved by the several means above recited let
a blister be applied as I have before directed.
And though the names of Darwin & Thomas be
added to the contrary, the delirium is no less dis-
posed to subside. But to prove successful they
are to be permitted to remain till they draw,
should that require one day or two. A blister
will seldom be found to exert its best effects in
less than sixteen or twenty four hours. The mind

now becomes tranquil, & composed.

Together with the above articles are to be had
Opium, wine, Must. *Asparagi*, *Castor*, & *Bark*.
Opium is an article valuable in itself & carries
as regards the various notions entertained at diff-
erent times with regard to its operation. By one
set of writers it was held as a sedative, & were
as such; while by another class it has been put
at the head of Stimulants. By the celebrated Dr.
who has been justly ~~called~~ ^{the} Son of Genius &
Misfortune; this medicine was highly esteemed &
a remedy in what he termed *Asthmatic Disease*.
And ever since his time it has had its advo-
cate in the treatment of *Typhus Fever*. It appears
to sustain the sinking energies of the system, to restrain
the uneasiness which often distresses & wears out the
patient, and as a medicine in the low stages where
delirium is thought by Dr. Chapman to be equal if
not superior to any internal remedy that can be
His prescription is one grain every two or three

"hawthorn root" "

The Musk Julep composed of Musk, Gum arab, Lead
alb. &c 3ʒij., ag. Fost. 3ʒij. By the Julep. of this a table
spoonful every two, three or four hours. When it
cannot be taken by the mouth from any cause, it
is to be diluted as an injection. As a remedy for
sups of properties similar to the natural Musk,
the Artificial is substituted. It is used in similar
manner with the natural Musk. The mode in which
it is prepared is by pouring 3ʒij. of concentrated
nitric acid on ʒij. of the cl. Lucini, & afterwards
thoroughly washing the product.

Aperient in pills, tinct or watery solution is
sometimes used as a substitute for the last named
medicine. But according to Dr. Chapman not with
"half the effect."

Of the Castor little is thought by Physicians of
the present day. Ten or fifteen grains of the powder,
or one or two drachms of the tincture is the proper
dose.

Wine in liberal doses is highly extolled. By Fordyce the action of wine is said to be beneficial by sustaining the force of the circulation and also acting as a sedative. And on this account it is preferred by him even to somnia, which according to him "quickens the circulation without sustaining its force". Respectable as the source is whence this opinion is derived; I do not believe subsequent experience has proven it to be correct in toto. But the fact is, this is a most valuable remedy no one can doubt. It appears well calculated to sustain the sinking states of this disease by its stimulating power, and while it thus acts, it is thought to be somewhat nutritious. In respect of these properties it is admissible when no a stimulus is required. It appears to be comparable with the other stimulants mentioned. And is generally prescribed along with them in the advanced stages. To be off

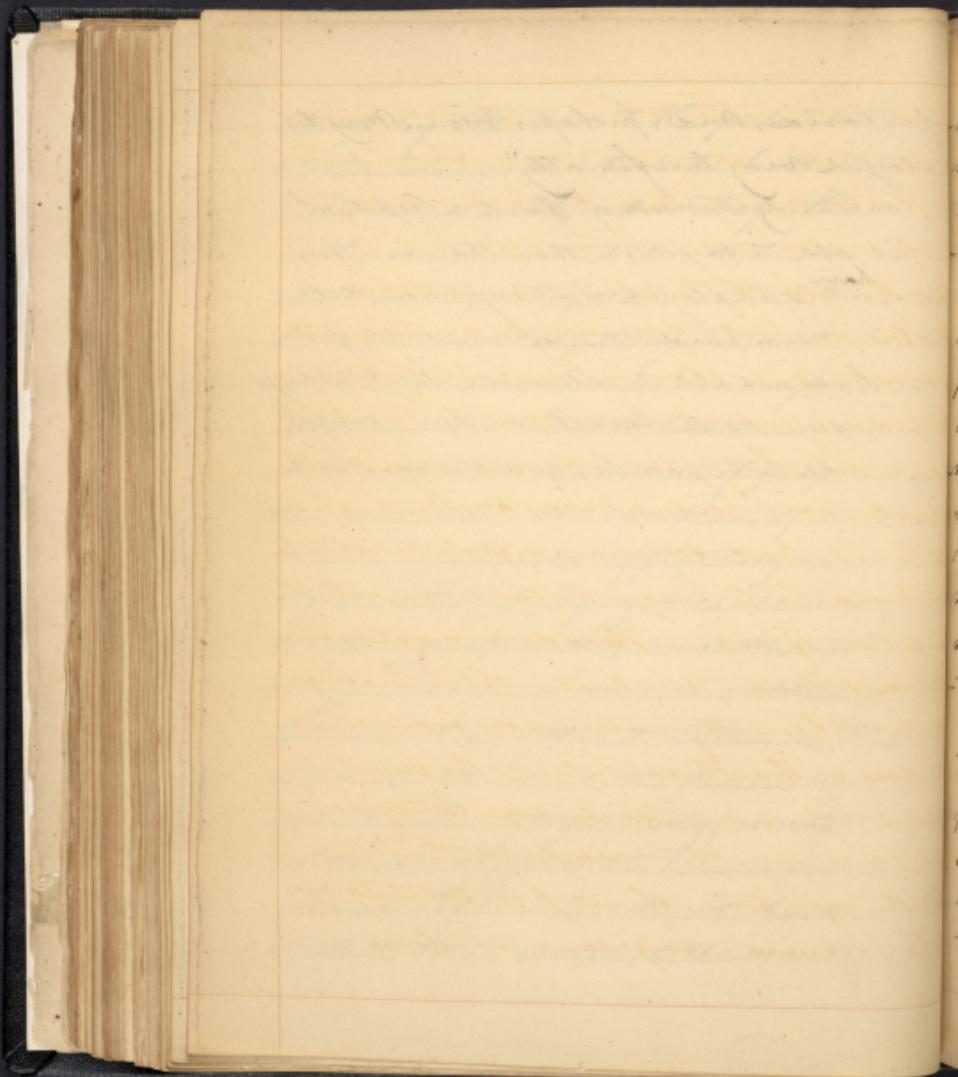
Having accidentally omitted the consideration of Bark in its proper place, I beg leave to insert a short description of it here.

As to the use of this Medicine in Typhus little need be said. I do not believe that it is highly esteemed. What seems now to be the opinion of the best authority is, that Bark is neither amissible in the first nor last stage. It will be fully sufficient to designate the proper time for its use, to quote a few lines from the Professor of Practice in this institution. "Notwithstanding, (continues he) its different modes of production, typhus fever seems nearly always in its primary stages to be either congestive or inflammatory, & hence stimulants as well as tonics are precluded. Yet there is a point in the progress of these fevers, which is to be

learnt by attention to the pulse, & other circumstances, at which the bark may be introduced with advantage. This is not in the commencement, nor at the close of the case. As long as the pulse is excited, the skin hot, the tongue parched, the eye wild, the head affected, our medicine is inadmissible, and not less so when subtus tundinum, low delirium, and other indications of great relapse, supervene. The symptoms of the first stage, are most effectually removed by venesection, purging, cold ablutions, or the exciting diaphoritis: and those of the final stage, by opium, wine, vol. alkali & blisters. Between these opposite extremes, there is a point, at which the disease betrays some tendency to give way, or remit, and particularly if it has been occasionally of marsh effervia, when the bark alone, or what I am sure is better, with the

Serpentaria, and, perhaps, wine, may be employed very beneficially".

Concerning the use of bark in typhus, I am not able to say more than that in a few cases ^{I have} seen it employed as an injection. But whether it was productive of much benefit or not I was not able to determine. In the attempts made to give by the mouth, it appeared highly disagreeable to the patient, and was soon laid aside.



ual a bottle is to be taken in the twenty four hours. of the wine Madeira or Sherry is to be preferred. of these the former is preferable. Old Port wine is sometimes grateful.

By the use of the above means remains, this disease will generally be arrested in its progress. But should they fail of stopping it plausibly march; symptoms the most horrid arises. The pulse before small, weak & quick, now becomes more so. Beating from 130 to 170, and sometimes so fast as not to be numbered. To the finger it communicates the sensation of a fine thread moderately stretched & made to vibrate. often beating quite differently in one arm from what it does in the other. While in the one it is found possessed of some regularity & a slight degree of tension, in the other all the symptoms of excessive debility are to be perceived, irregular & tremulous.

Countenance slenck, pallid; the Alles nail
prefsed in, eyes half closed, pupiles dilated. Breathing laborious & panting; breath
faster. often on one cheek is seen depd
the hister blush, which presently changes
its seat to the other. Skin cold & often wet
or else clammy. Temperature different
different parts of the surface, whilst on
one part it is cold, another commutes
a sense of preternatural warmth. The si-
-tied arteries begin to throb, delirium con-
-tinues, or rather a low muttering, from which
if spoken to in a sharp tone the patient
for a while ^{to} ceases, but soon again
if by some loss thought he resumes his
muttering tone. While in this situation
a partial sweat is sometimes seen to break
out from the neck or forehead, but does
not give no apparent relief. often no pain
is complained of; but when asked how

feels, if he gives any answer, it generally is that he is quite well. But in other instances a sense of weight with pain is felt at the epigastric region. There is not generally much thirst, but in some ^{by} there is considerable. But as is observed Husham "no kind of drink pleases, but all seem bitter and mawkish." Bowels loaded with dark fecal matter, which sometimes causes pain; They are frequently so obstinately constipated that it is very difficult to move them. The tongue & teeth are found covered with a thick sores, dry & dark. In some a black streak is seen to mark the middle of the tongue, commencing at its root & proceeding toward its apex. A patient laboring under these symptoms must evidently require all that can import energy to his sinking constitution to prevent the mortality of his disease.

Here the practice is to ^{be} vigorous in proportion to the emergency of the case. The doses of stimulating medicines are to be increased. The most effectual of these appear to be the following, Sulphur, wine, wine whisky, & Must & Camphor. Sulphur a table spoonful or more is to be given every hour or oftener according to the case. But of the wine & wine whisky a wine glass or two is necessary, and generally answers very valuable purpose as an agreeable medicine to be given between each dose of the more active stimulus. If wine cannot be had as is not unfrequently the case in the country Branwine & water may be substituted in the form of strong toddy, made of equal parts of branwine & water, over which is grated a nutmeg. The dose of this is two or three table spoonfuls.

By the deciples of what may probably be termed the Prætrid Doctrine much has been

* To these I am much inclined to add Balsom. This effect will be considered presently.

of the use of carbonic acid in the low stages of Typhus. By them it was resorted to with the view of correcting the putrid state of the fluids. But though more correct theory has sufficiently established the fallacy of this doctrine, experience still retains the remedy. And^{as} a means of sustaining strength it is freely to be administered. Porter, cider and beer are all recommended. But the first when good is preferred.

By Sir Wm. Fordyce the mineral acids are spoken highly of in the treatment of this disease. He first employed them in Angina Maligna, & afterwards in the low stages of Typhus fever. But subsequent experience does not seem to be favourable to this use here. By Dr. Chapman it is observed that they are not to be ranked high. Indeed were we to judge from their modus operandi, they certainly would not offer any fair claims to attention in a disease

where even the most active stimulants are impiously demanded. And to be using a remedy of inferior worth, is to be merely tending to the decision of chance instead of remedying the safety of the patient.

In speaking of the use of Mercury I cannot do better than to quote a passage from Dr Chapman's Therap. & Mat. Med. as conveying in a few words ^{merely} all that need be said of its use here; His words are as follows; "But there is another stage of typhus fever, in which the same medicine proves serviceable. Toward the close of an attack, it is alleged, that calomel given in minute doses, every two or three hours, to stimulate the blood vessels, and not to purge, will now & then produce the most astonishing effects. It here acts, in the words, by exciting a mercurial fever, which subverts the existing state of things. But to effect the purpose, the powers of Calomel are very much

improved by using at the same time opium, volatile alkali & wine, and mercurial fictions in place of Calomel may sometimes be substituted. But in the advanced stages of typhus Calomel appears to be highly beneficial by exciting at the same time a discharge from the intestines of the dark irritating matter, they are almost always found to contain. So highly do I esteem this medicine under these circumstances that I beg leave to urge its use whenever a purge is necessary. To the authority of our learned professor of the practice of Medicine, on this or almost any other subject coming within the wide expanded limits of his professorship, I am well aware that I can add but little; But since this happens to be a point which receives his approbation more from the plausibility of the theory which should lead to the practice, than from his having made many trials with

the Medicine, I will merely observe that a number of cases of this fever I was induced to use Calomel in very large doses with the happiest effects. But in its use I never lost sight of the use of opium, vol. alkali & the other stimulants. The reasons which induced me to use it were, 1st That from the perusal of Dr. Hamilton's treatise on fevers I was pretty well assured of the safety of their use. 2nd That as an emmenagogue it came highly recommended as one of the most effectual in cleansing the bowels of their contents and 3rd That whilst the bowels were thoroughly opened by it, an impulsion might be given on the general system (as is described above) and thus by creating a new train of action, the existing ones might be made to subside. The mode of giving it which I found to be the best, was to give from fifteen to twenty grains of the Medicine at a dose, which pro-

the nature both of the disease & the remedy itself, generally lingered in the alimentary canal for several hours. But if it did not operate within the space of five or six hours, a dose of Senna or Castor oil or some such medicine was directed, or else an injection made more solito. This seldom failed after a short time to bring away a quantity of feces often black & martyr of the consistence of tar, and very foetid. The countenance which before was painted with all the gloom of a most opprobrious malady would often be made to wear an aspect more chearful. The delirium which before was constant, & attended with a low muttering was frequently found to disappear; that strength which before was scarcely sufficient to sustain the lingering remains of vitality, was evidently invigorated, and the skin which before was propeled of a temperature very

ing in different parts, and dry or else besprinkled with a clammy dampness, we often found to possess a lively hue & instead of that deadly ful, to become more natural. To those who forget the influence of the alimentary canal over the rest of ^{the} animal economy, and who overlook the action of Mercury when administered for the purposes above detailed, it may seem to be rather strange practice. But it will I hope be by every ^{one} concurred that in the prosecution of the practice of Medicine it is by far preferable to follow a practice which has proven generally successful, though unsupported by any theory, than to be guided by the most splendid theory in pursuing a practice less beneficial to his patients.

As a remedy in combating the ravages of the last stages of typhus, the Spt of Turpentine comes so highly recommended that I cannot for

a moment doubt its efficacy. Not confined to the cases of Typhus Solitus, this valuable medicine is also had recourse to in all cases of low action. And if we judge of the nature of a disease from the symptoms which through its progress present themselves, I am much inclined to believe that the use of this article is extremely well adapted to the case before us. It appears rather probable in my estimation, that there may exist even at this advanced state of the disease, a slight degree of inflammation in the stomach which gives rise to the sense of pain in the Epigastric region of which the patient often complains, when pressed on especially. But since experience has shown it to be beneficial, it is scarcely worth while to theorise on its modes Operandi.

The Lycopodium is directed in the dose of a tea-spoonful to be repeated every two or three

hours. In this way I understand it is now used by the first practitioners in this City. In the armies of Europe Phosborous is used in the advanced stages of low Diseases. And if we judge from the activity of the Medicine it bears well worthy trial. The dose of it a sixth or eighth of a grain in ether.

I mentioned blisters as remedy in the sinking condition of this Fever in a note above; But to I think a more full consideration is due. Now in the farther prosecution of them I will observe that to their use objections are made which were we disposed to shut our eyes to - son, are still entitled to the highest respect as being the production of the ablest pens. In viewing truth as "an unit" entitled also to the honest man's due consideration & most generous esteem; It now becomes necessary for me to leave for a while that path over which have thus stopt guided by the parental be

of my preceptor, and be for a while governed by an opinion whose correctness I am obliged to acknowledge. It long since has been an established rule for those who entertain opinions on any subject, to appeal to experience to prove them correct. And as the experiences of all tend to prove the same thing, this were not to be wondered at. But what is a man to think, when he finds under the same roof, an professed of talents & acquirements excelle by none, & still on the same point intretaining opinions diametrically opposite? No branch of science is free from this grave mark of its imperfection. From the more humble grade of the mechanic, up to the Philosopher himself, difference of Opinion is still a characteristic. In Medicine the divin hand maid to humanity every physician must blush when he finds it the prominent characteristic of every page.

Thus circumstanced, it is natural enough for the student to enquire, who is right? If he receives every opinion as the correct one, he should be highly obliged to him to inform me what his opinion would be.

If discrepancy of opinion were solely confined to mere theories, not permitted to interfere with the practice, it might then be looked on as a matter of no great importance. But as it now is, it is seriously to be regretted by every friend to science & humanity.

But to return from this digression (for which I beg pardon;) It becomes necessary for me to observe, that even in the last stages of Typhus Fever, blisters are serviceable. It would be with the almost diffidence that I advance this opinion had not experience taught me its correctness. But I do not pretend to assert that blisters are

applicable to the treatment of that form
of Jaegers which is the result of jails, Hos-
pitals & such like places, because I have never
seen them used in such cases. But in say-
ing this much I do not wish to be under-
stood to make any division in the cases
originating from different causes, though
it is highly probable that this as some other
diseases may be influenced by the causes which
produce them, and if so may require some
difference in their plan of treatment. It is
also well known that Climate & Mœurs of life
give a different character to the case dis-
ease, & require a difference in their treatment.
On these principles it is that I am convinced
the vast variety in the treatment of diseases
has arisen. And hence also may probably
arise the diversity of sentiment with re-
spect to this remedy in this disease.
To the use of Bistox it has been objected, that

they are very uncertain in drawing; that the excitement they produce is not communicated to any extent when they are drawn; that their action does not appear to be of the heating kind; and lastly that they are apt to produce ugly ulcers or gangrene of the part on which they are applied. These are the chief objections I believe to their use.

But in a number of cases in which I have seen them applied I have never seen a tumor which justly deserves those censures. The case of the disease in which I have seen them most appear in the fall of 1819 & continued through the chief of the winter. This disease at the same time appeared in various parts of our country. The part of the country in which I lived was much oppressed by it. No family scarcely was to be found, on which this disease did not mark by its various tokens the cruelty of its march. It was very common

to find our half & in some instances the
whole of a family confined to these beds.
The disease was marked by the symptoms
which I have above detailed. In this fever
probably no remedy was entitled to higher
praise than the application of blisters. They
were liberally used and seemed to be benefi-
cial in proportion to their number. They were
applied to the head or back of the neck to
relieve delirium & generally with success. They
were applied at the same time to the ex-
tremities, to assist in stimulating. They were
often laid over the stomach to relieve the
pain or uneasiness which so often is found
to be complained of in the earlier stages of
the disease, and generally were found to
relieve it, or to mitigate and at least to ren-
der the patient more comfortable. Applied
to the abdomen they frequently assisted the
operation of cathartics. But blisters at the

same time were applied with the hope that as in other diseases, they are found so highly beneficial in subduing the existing disease or action, they might also here in some measure retain that salutary power over disease. They it is true were not found to draw ~~any~~ ^{any} salutary, nor always as completely as in ordinary cases of disease. But what remedy in this state of the system is not subjected to the same ~~action~~ ^{action}? It is well observed that ~~so~~ ^{the} is the system prostrated, that it is not actuated by medicines as they are wont to do in the opposite circumstances. It must be observed to every ^{one}, I think who well considers the ~~use~~ ^{use} of ~~medicines~~ ^{medicines} ~~operandi~~ ^{operandi} of medicines, under these circumstances, that they all acquire to be more frequently repeated than before, but as their effect is not so prominent. And if the susceptibility to their impulsion be diminished, they must also be increased in quantity.

lity. And if this impression be ~~left~~ gene-
rally communicated, they of course ^(ought to) be more
generally applied. It will also be admitted
that, as the vital energy of a part is dimin-
ished, so ought the activity of the remedy to
be increased. If all this is true I cannot
see why blisters, a remedy whose stimulating
effects are generally acknowledged, should not
be resorted to, as a part of the means for
enabling the crippled energies of Nature, to
cast off a burthen too oppressive to be
supported. It may be asked are they not
serviceable applied to the extremities, by ex-
-citing in them a more vigorous action? Even
admitting them when applied here, not to be
able to carry their stimulating operation to
any considerable extent, I am inclined to
think well of them. But while we are wait-
ing for the kind operation of a blister, no
one I hope will suppose for a moment, that

(Monday)
no other, is to be used. They do not interfere with the exhibition of any other means with which I am acquainted.

But as to the effects produced by them on parts to which they have been applied I can only state what I know to be fact. That they may have often produced sores or gangrene I have no reason to doubt, but I never saw them produce a sore but one, and never saw gangrene result from their action. The case in which an ulcer was the consequence of a blister, was as follows, a girl of about twenty years of age had two blisters applied to each ankle; they were directed to remain on till they produced vesication, which in the space of some time I do not recollect how long, they did. When they were examined, they had the usual appearance; they were dressed with cow leaves as is customary. But the patient

while delirious struck it against the side of the bed post. The consequence was an ugly sore. But this shortly healed by the use of simple creare, and in time the patient recovered. This too was one of the most hopeless cases that I ever saw to recover.

I have much disposed to think that the use of blisters has generally been too limited. I have in more cases than one seen the best effects from the application of, from six to ten large ones. The mode of using them which to me appears preferable is to keep them continually drawing. And to effect this, as soon as one begins to act, and this is to be applied, and this continued as long as they are necessary. In this way the action which has once been excited by them is not permitted to pass off before it is removed. In this manner their action

will no doubt be found beneficial. Sinapisms sometimes produce very striking effects in relieving delirium. They are to be applied to soles of the feet. They will sometimes be found serviceable in assisting the operation of a blister. It is advised to apply a sinapism to the part on which the blister is to be put & permit it to remain till it begins to reddening & then remove it & put on the blister. Besides the ones above mentioned, various other stimulating applications have proved serviceable. Cayenne pepper, of which the strong decoction is to be applied to the sore. Catapepsms of Garlic to different parts of the surface. Heat by means of bags of sand or ashes or oats warm, or bladders of warm water, or bottles full of warm water are all serviceable, applied to the surface. But preferable is the warm brandy bath.

D.C. Chapman's Lectures.

In the close of the disease a diarrhoea sometimes comes on, and adds greatly to the danger of the case, under these circumstances Opium & the cathartick julep are highly recommended. To relieve hiccough a most distressing symptom, various means may be had recourse to. Among which are to be mentioned Spt. of Turpentine, Ether, Opium, Musk, cl. Lucini, Lime water & milk, or ardent spirits to be given in small doses occasionally.

But valuable as these remedies may all be, in themselves, much is still due to a well regulated diet, and due attention to the patient. So long as the traces of arterial action remain to be subsisted, the diet is to be low. It should here be made to consist of a little rice or else a cup of tea or coffee, or toast & water, or barley water &c. But in the second stage when the patient begins to sink, his

food is to be more nutritious. Here he is to have eggs or oysters, or rich broths, or something similar. But it is only requisite to observe that the same rules which regulate the exhibition of medicine is equally applicable to diet.

The room is to be kept perfectly clean & well ventilated. If the apartment in which he cannot be freely ventilated; let him be removed to one that can be. It has been observed that motion here proves beneficial.

The floor & walls of the room are to be sprinkled with Vingao. Fumigations in the apartment of Vingao or Tar or Nitre have been said to prove beneficial.

The patient's linen is to be kept perfectly clean and often changed. His bed is to be kept clean during the continuance of the disease it should be often exposed to the air, for by putting on another bed occasionally he is rendered

Much more comfortable, and the contagious character of the fever is diminished.

The fermentitious matter is to be removed as soon as evacuated. The room is not to be crowded, as it renders the atmosphere unfit for respiration, and thus adds much to the suffering of the patient.

Through a detail, in itself tedious and painful, we have at length gone. And in contemplating the situation of the millions, whose misfortunes, it has been to undergo the dangers incident to this disease, or made it to sink; the tear of sympathy is always ready to console. But how pleasing is it see that within the space of half a century, typhus fever, whose touch was sure the prelude to death: and which was approached by the physician of a former day with a hand trembling, from a consciousness of its impotence, now attacked with an arm

which the ample resources of the healing art, has rendered firm & vigorous. And by the present enlightened plan of treatment, nobly of many of the terrors it once possessed, it has been rendered comparatively mild & non-punitive. But to completely quiet & subdue it, much yet remains to be done. And the magnanimous friend to science & humanity, the accomplishment of an end at once the ensign of dignity, & the harbinger of philanthropy, is committed, with the hope the human evil already declining, may continue daily to diminish.

